GRAY SCALE ULTROSONOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HYDATIDIFORM MOLE WITH A COEXISTING FETUS

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Introduction

In a true mole an embryo of fetus is not identified, except in the rare instance of binovular twins in which a normal fetus and placenta coexist with a true mole. Hydatidiform mole with a coexistent fetus is rare. We report the diagnosis of hydatidiform mole with a coexistent fetus with Gray Scale Ultrasonography at 12 weeks gestation.

Case Report

A.W. 26 years old female was referred for ultrasonography examination to exclude twins. She was gravida 3 and para 2. She gave history of 3 months amenorrhea, on clinical examination. She was not anemic. Blood pressure was 110/70 mm Hg. No oedema feet. Obstetric examination showed that size of uterus was 18 weeks (Bigger than her period of amenorrhea). Ultrasonic scanning was done with Gray scale compound contact scanner (Model 849 Unirad) using 3.5 Mega Hertz transduced. The right half of the uterus showed homogeneous echo patterns, left half of the uterus showed normal fetal parts. B.P.D. (Biparietal diameter) was 2 cm (corresponding to 12 weeks gestation). Fetal heart movements were present. Scanning was suggestive of hydatidiform mole with coexisting fetus. Transverse scan photograph showing hydatidiform mole and fetus is shown in Fig. 1.

Pregnancy was terminated and products contained male fetus and hydatidiform mole.

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See Fig. on Art Paper VI